

Look Out!

In four weeks the present volume of the Sentinel will be finished, when the time of many of our subscribers runs out. We take this occasion to notify those who wish to renew their subscriptions, that it is time to think about it, and forward their remittances. We cannot promise to furnish back numbers; and to preserve their files unbroken, it will be necessary to be prompt.

County Nominations.

We this day publish a full list of candidates for the Legislature. A majority of public sentiment, so far as we can learn it will be satisfied with it. We hope that every true democrat, and every one, in fact, who wishes to see the State fully reformed from the meretricious grasp of those who have fattened for years upon the hard earnings of the people, giving them nothing in return but bankruptcy, ruin, and disgrace, will waive all personal preferences, all personal considerations of a private nature, and come up together like a band of brothers engaged in this good work. Let no private jealousies of any nature prevent us doing our duty to our country. REDEEM THE STATE FIRST, and all will be well. We have the strength to cast the Junta entirely, and it must not be lost by divisions.

The County Nominees.

Every one who has been proposed as democratic candidate for the Legislature, with whom we have conversed, have expressed their entire satisfaction with the present nominees, and will give them their hearty support. This is not a surprise—it is a triumph—it is a demonstration—and every one will be of the same opinion. We must succeed. We cannot believe that our candidates are so far from patriotism and honesty as their competitors;—all being good men and in fair standing. But ours are pledged to ferret out and correct, as far as in them lies, public abuses. They will assist in cleansing the Augean stable of Whig misrule, and will not sustain men in office for life, to fatten on the toil of the people. By a united effort, we can elect them, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the Junta. Up then, every patriot; do your duty, one and all, and reform our degraded State at hand. He who is not for us is against us.

Another Richmond in the Field!

Oliver H. Smith, the ex-Union Senator, and the Indianapolis Junta, embracing all its strong men at the Capitol, having utterly failed to make a successful reply to Mr. Whitcomb's "Facts for the People," Mr. B. has taken up the cudgels, and is furnishing a series of dry, dull articles for the Indiana Journal. Mr. B. seems to have tried to become acquainted with the subject; but unsuccessfully. His facts, such as he gives, are neutralized to a great degree, the statements of Smith and the Junta, and in these he is partially correct. His inferences and arguments, however, are gross blunders, such as could only be committed by a man whose object was deception, or who had only looked at the subject through the opaque glasses of extreme prejudice. If the Whigs should be successful in August, what office does Mr. B. want? He should signify his wishes at an early day, as it will take some time to wean those men who have been hanging to the public teat for twelve or fifteen years.

The Coon Skinning.

It is entirely unnecessary for us to fill our columns with reports of the speeches lately delivered by the Candidates in this city—Messrs. Whitcomb, Bright and Bradley. After Mr. Bradley got his first skinning, one which we understand he acknowledged to be complete, he was put a few days under the tuition of the Bank Junta, with reference to a second trial. The last effort was more futile than the first, if possible; and although Col. Pierce, backed by about 20 of his Bank inveterates, rushed out of the hall at the conclusion of Mr. Bradley's remarks, still a large audience remained; and when Mr. Whitcomb had finished in the evening, those who remained were in doubt as to the real cause of the Colonel leaving. Some said it was through fear of seeing his *banding undressed*, others, that it was a contrived ploy to leave Mr. Whitcomb without an audience. But a more perfect failure in every respect—a more complete up-and-down than Bradley's more beautiful *coon skinning*—we never witnessed. Mr. Bradley, we understand, turned his face towards home; and if he takes our advice he will take care how he ventures far away. Gov. Bigger took good care not to be present. And we feel certain, that after he sees the loud fairs of the coon headbenders, he will make his arrangements not to meet Mr. Whitcomb more than once during the campaign. Mark what we say. We know that Mr. Whitcomb desires to speak with Gov. Bigger; and we think Gov. B. will not let him do so more than once, if he can avoid it.

David Wallace.

Ex-Governor Wallace has received the nomination of the Convention, which assembled at Franklin on Wednesday last. This result was predicted long ago as soon as it was known who the Junta had sent. One of them told us that "he did not know"; but he thought Wallace would be nominated. It is funny to know how this has been brought about. The Junta's tool had written, by order of his masters, as we understand, to Messrs. Walpole and Herod, telling them they must abide the decision of a convention; that they should not run unless nominated; and that if they did not go straight in all things, the Junta should not support them. This is the substance of the effect. That he had opposed *free negroes* in the Legislature, and did not expect their support. But perhaps we are interfering too much in their family matters, and will merely add that David Wallace is a used up man, and no mistake.

The Devil to Pay!

In a short time we shall be able to disclose the startling fact that the notorious loan made to Dr. Stapp in 1841, and which was so vulgarly and positively denied by the Indiana Journal, was obtained through the exertions of one of the Branch Directors at Indianapolis, who was rewarded by a receipt of \$50 of the same money! Will not Mr. MERRILL, President of the State Bank, look into this fraud? Will not the honest part of the then Directory come out and give up the name of the perpetrator, and stop the mouth of their old friend Stapp, who now publishes them daily in the street? We pause for a reply.

¶ The people will not fail to notice the mean manner in which the Indiana Journal performs its agreement to publish Whitcomb's Pamphlet. We published Smith's in two numbers, in a connected form, so that our readers could canvass its merits fairly. The Journal, on the contrary, cuts up Whitcomb into the smallest possible dribbles, so as to destroy, as much as possible, all connexion. The object is palpable. They hope the people will either fail to read it all, or forget the chain of argument while waiting week after week for the several disconnected parts. We say nothing of the gross misrepresentations that accompanied it. Their course is a true specimen of whig finess.

¶ The gentlemanly editor of the Frankfort Observer will please accept our thanks for his voluntary contribution. We assure him that innuendoes, or base and malicious charges, have never yet injured us in the opinions of those who know us; and for the fact that all of our time is employed in fighting British Coon Whiggery, we should long ere this have given a history of the particular case alluded to, as well as of some others not entirely uninteresting to the public. As it is, we have determined to conquer the common enemy first. Then, at our leisure, we will make an expose, which we think will throw a little light upon certain matters, not entirely unconnected with the press of this State, and which we promise shall hold the "mirror" up faithfully to nature. The materials are plenty and in readiness.

RAID—Bring us your rage. We take them the same as cash; and if they are nice and clean, we pay cash for them.

Noncommittalism of Bigger.

Gov. Bigger, in his speech, tells the people that there are but three ways to dispose of the State debt, to-wit: *Repayment—Direct Taxation* by the State Government—or *Assumption* by the General Government as proposed by Gov. Johnson in Congress. He does not pretend to advocate the propriety of either of these propositions; but he says that no honest man will go for *repayment*; that direct taxation cannot be borne by the people, and is out of the question; and then goes on to give the most favorable representation in his power of Gov. Johnson's Assumption scheme—generally leaving the people to decide which they will choose, and leaving the responsibility of the choice with them.

This is certainly a very convenient mode of electioneering. It is after the fashion of the Internal Improvement System. By deceptive and glowing representations, in that case, the people were led to favor a most ruinous policy; and now, the very persons who took the lead in practicing those deceptions, attempt to excuse themselves on the plea that the people favored the policy, and that they are not responsible for the acts of the people! So, if the Assumption scheme should be adopted by the people at the suggestion of Gov. Bigger—and should be finally effected, and direct taxes be imposed on us by the General Government as a consequence—why he would repudiate responsibility—the people, he would say, voluntarily adopted the scheme, without any explicit recommendation of his; and therefore his skirts would be clear of blame.

The people should reflect upon this adroit game of noncommittalism which Gov. Bigger is attempting to play; and for the purpose of enabling them to do so understandingly, we desire to state a few facts for their consideration.

They know or ought to know, that when Johnson introduced his plan into Congress, it was hoisted at by most of the members, and obtained the countenance of but very few. They know, or ought to know, that after it was referred to a committee, a majority of whom were Whigs—that Committee made two reports against the scheme—the whig majority opposing it on the ground of expediency, and the Democratic minority also on the ground of unconstitutionality. Not a member of the committee was in favor of the project on any plea. Indeed the subject had only been taken into consideration as a matter of common courtesy to the project.

Thus stood the scheme in Congress, when, towards the close of the last session of our Legislature, the Whig leaders knowing that it was necessary to get up some new *hobby* to humbug the people into the support of Whiggery, and to retain their own power, held a *midnight caucus*, and agreed to adopt the scheme of Gov. Johnson for that purpose. Previous to this caucus of the whig leaders, not a man in the Legislature had advocated the measure, except old John Ewing, who is generally considered to be little better than half crazed on every subject of politics. The result of the agreement was, first, the unwarrantable decree of the Whig majority in the Senate to print a large number of Memorials in favor of the scheme at the expense of the State, to be circulated by them in every district for the signatures of the people, under the pretence of influencing the action of Congress, but in reality to humbug and delude the people the wretches into believing that the scheme was both beneficial and practicable. Secondly, the Indiana Journal was instructed to come out openly in favor of the scheme, as it had been instructed the year before to do in favor of the Tariff, and thus give the cue to the Whig newspapers generally throughout the State. These directions have been fulfilled to the letter, as the public have seen. The Legislature had hardly adjourned before the Journal openly advocated and urged the people to adopt the scheme by every specious plea imaginable, and having thus set the machinery in motion, the local papers in the interest of whiggery, were obliged to "follow suit" like vagrants in a treadmill—all approving of and glorifying the proposition as a sure and the only means of permanent and effectual relief from the enormous burden of our State Debt.

Before the Whig majority in the Senate had made the arrangements above related, the same subject had been agitated in the House of Representatives, where it was voted down by a large majority. Many of the Whig members dodged on this occasion, to avoid committing themselves. Mr. BRADLEY, if we are not mistaken, took a ride out of town, to escape the test. Now, however, Mr. Bradley is one of the boldest advocates of the scheme, and recommends it to the people as the only alternative by which they can avoid direct taxation or repudiation. Is this remarkable change in the course of Mr. Bradley owing to the caucus arrangements which we have detailed above? It certainly wears that appearance.

While the Whig Senators, with their humbug Memorials, and the Whig Editors and Politicians, and the Whig Candidate for Lt. Governor, are thus playing the part marked out for them by the Whig Managers in midnight caucus—Gov. Bigger is also playing his part, of noncommittalism. He and his friends thus calculate to secure for him the support of all who can be seduced by the Assumption scheme, who are to be stimulated by its open advocates; while at the same time, by his own noncommittalism, he can retain the support of those who would revolt if he should frankly and fully declare himself in its favor.

Is this a commendable course? Is it one that would be pursued by a high-minded, honorable man? Is it one which an honest and intelligent people can approve? We think not. But if they do approve, they must not wonder if in the end they find themselves as much mistaken as they were in 1840. Such will certainly be the result. Let them take heed in season.

Not Resigned Yet!

Can the Journal tell us if Gov. Bigger has resigned his office? It was very much alarmed not long since about Mr. Bright's resignation, though no public interest in any way affected. In the case of Bigger, the public interest is likely to be affected seriously. Why then is its patriotism asleep in this case? Come, come, ye honest and consistent guardians of the public weal—why do ye not sound the tocsin of alarm? Help us effect the resignation of a Governor who is neglecting his duty, and we'll answer for it that the people will appreciate your patriotism.

McGaughey, too—has he resigned his office yet? or does he believe that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, and therefore determines to hold on to the Senatorship until he is sure of election to Congress.

More Suspension.

It is not impossible, we might say not improbable, that if the people of Indiana should elect a majority of whigs in August, that the State Bank will again suspend. If a majority of democrats should be elected, she will be obliged to continue *free payments*. If our people wish to go from bad to worse, they can vote for Bank men. But if they wish to keep the Bank honest, they had better be careful not to entrust power to those very friendly to them.

One Vote!

The Journal is howling lustily for the "one vote," which is the only hope of salvation to poor Whiggery. The Coons are in a bad fix certainly, when they thus confess that their late majority of 15,000, is dwindled down to nothing! August will exhibit them stripped of their last hide. Skin 'em, boys, skin 'em!

The way to Test the Rascals.

Any honorable Whig or Democrat, who supposes that our correspondence is not bona fide correct, is invited to call at this office and examine for himself. Should one of the Coon Junta call, we shall expect, from ordinary courtesy, that he will at least *look over* FILES OF SUCH LETTERS, and satisfy himself.

The Western Post opposes Mr. Whitcomb, and says he was a member of the Methodist Church! Don't think that will injure him much, any how.

The Mismanagement of the Internal Improvement System, and the State Affairs Generally.

NO. VIII.

Bigger's Internal Improvement Principles—His Friendship for the Great Mammoth Bill of 1835—Proof Positive Added of His Willingness to Pledge the Faith of the State for the Completion of a System More Extravagant than that of 1836, Without either Surveys or Estimates.

Before we proceed with the history of the mismanagement of the Internal Improvement System by the Whigs, we will take a retrospective view of some of the facts relative to the inception of the System, in order to show the comparative participation in it on the part of Gov. Bigger and Mr. Whitcomb.

Great pains have been taken, ever since the nomination of Mr. Whitcomb for Governor, to excite odium against him, in consequence of his vote, in accordance with the express instructions of his constituents, in favor of the Internal Improvement Bill of 1836. Mr. Whitcomb represented, on that occasion, three counties, all of which had at least two of the works running through their territory. The representatives from each of those counties had severely voted for the bill, and were each of them earnestly urging his support. Believing in the right of instruction, he was irresistibly compelled to vote for the bill. This, with the Indiana Journal and other Whig papers, and Mr. Bradley and other Whig orators in their speeches, and perhaps, even by Governor Bigger himself, is held forth as an all-sufficient reason why Mr. Whitcomb should not be elected, and why, as expressed by Mr. Bradley in his speech in this place, the Whigs should still be continued in power.

There is a pamphlet entitled "Facts for the People," on the subject of a Tariff, which is shedding a flood of light on the country, and overthrowing Whig arguments, and facts are stubborn things. We will advance a few, to show how entirely reckless was the course of Mr. Bigger on the subject of Internal Improvement, whilst occupying the station of a representative from the county of Rush.

At the session of 1833-34, through the influence of Gov. Bigger and other representatives from the White Water country, a survey was obtained for the White Water Canal, the Representatives from that quarter, headed by Mr. Stanford of Henry, making this a *sine qua non* in their support of the Wabash and Erie Canal. At the session of 1834-35, this survey was reported to the Legislature, which was referred to the committee on canals and Internal Improvements, together with the annual report of the commissioners of the Wabash Canal, and that portion of Gov. Noble's message in relation to Internal Improvements, recommending a "System" and the establishment of a Board of Internal Improvement. On all these different subjects, the committee, by Mr. Evans, their Chairman, made a detailed report, accompanied by a bill, "to provide for the Wabash and Erie Canal, and for the commencement of a general system of Internal Improvement in Indiana." That committee, as originally appointed by Mr. Gregory, the Speaker, was equally divided between the two political parties, but on the motion of Mr. Evans, Messrs. Stanford and Bell, both Whigs, one interested in the White Water, and the other in the Central Canal, were added. The committee, in reference to the White Water Canal, on page 345 of the House Journal, remark:

"Our committee earnestly recommend the immediate commencement and speedy completion of this work; and for that purpose provision is made in the bill herewith submitted."

They also state, in the report on the same page, that they have made provision in the bill for the Central Canal from Muncietown to the Ohio river. In reference to the bill reported by them, they state, on the same page:

"Many charters have been granted to individuals for the construction of rail-ways in this State, and on many of the routes subscriptions of stock have been liberally made."

Accompanying the report was the bill above referred to, containing the following among other provisions, to-wit:

To provide for the completion of the White Water Canal—irrevocably pledging the State for its ultimate completion, drawn up in the hand writing of Caleb B. Smith.

Providing for taking two-thirds of the stock, on the part of the State for a Rail Road from Madison to Lafayette—to be carried on immediately—the provisions in the bill, in the well known hand writing of the late James H. Wallace of Madison, a Whig of the first water, and for which service the citizens of Madison, on an occasion of rejoicing, at the success of Internal Improvements, paraded a splendid transparency, containing the name of this individual.

Providing for the completion of the great Central Canal.

Providing for a subscription in the New Albany and Crawfordsville road, and the completion of the same.

Providing for the continuation of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Terre Haute.

For a subscription in the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis Rail Road, &c., &c., &c.

This bill was reported, as page 348 of the journal, and proceedings on it were taken on pages 355, 375, 379, 428, 432, 434, 435, 439, 443, and 528. In the course of which Gov. Bigger made two speeches in favor of the bill, which will be found in the Indiana Journal, dated January 27th, and January 30th, 1835. The first is reported as follows:

"Mr. Bigger spoke at length in favor of the bill, the passage of which he deemed of VITAL IMPORTANCE to a large portion of the State. He gave a history of the commencement, progress, and present state of the Ohio canal, and the result of compromise, as must be all similar improvements, which cannot, as a matter of course, equally interest every portion of the people. He said they were commenced at a time when there was great pecuniary pressure in the country, and that the expenditure of the money obtained for the construction of the canal had a tendency GREATLY TO ALLEVIATE THE PREVAILING DISTRESS. There were then, as there are now, MANY ALARMISTS WHO PREDICTED THAT THE STATE WOULD BE RUINED BY THE TAXATION. The friends of Internal Improvements however prevailed, the funds have been made, and there is not now to be had a dissenting voice in relation to the value and importance of these works. The taxes were increased THE ABILITY TO PAY THEM WAS DOUBLY ENLARGED, and that State is now marching on with accelerated force, to GREATNESS AND TO GLORY. There was no good reason why Indiana should not follow her example, and place herself in the career of prosperity alongside of her sister State. No State in the Union he contended, presented greater facilities for Internal Improvement—more land more fertile soil, and none presented a better field, with liberal and enlightened legislation, to push forward to wealth and to respectability."

And in the second speech, among other arguments against the motion to read the bill a second time, he said:

"The motion to have the bill read a second time came from the ENEMIES of Internal Improvements, with a view, as was understood, of preventing the other survey. It was natural that the friends of other surveys should resist efforts made to cut them off. He would support the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal, but he did not wish to do so to the exclusion and prostration of OTHER IMPROVING MEASURES of Internal Improvement."

Numerous amendments were offered, against which Mr. Bigger generally voted, showing his decided friendship for the bill as reported.

Mr. Smith of Ripley, a Democrat, on page 350 of the journal, moved to strike out so much as made provision for the White Water Canal, Madison, and Lafayette Rail Road and other works, "and to reduce the loan to the wants of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and to provide for its prosecution alone."

This was a *test question*, as to the State embarking in so ruinous and extravagant a System as that contemplated by the bill; but where did Mr. Bigger stand on this occasion? He voted against the amendment, in company with such friends and supporters of the bill as Evans, Smith of Fayette, Wallace, Stanford, Vawter, and others; and with these gentlemen he generally voted on the numerous questions in relation to the bill.

On page 436, Mr. Howell, a Democrat moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, but Gov. Bigger, true to his principles, voted against the motion. On page 446, Mr. Smith of Ripley made another motion to indefinitely postpone, which, fearing the question would carry, Mr. New, man from Wayne, a friend of the bill, moved to lay it

upon the table, for which motion Gov. Bigger voted, together with Evans, Smith of Fayette, Wallace, Vawter and other friends of the bill—the enemies of the bill, and those who had voted for an indefinite postponement on a previous occasion, voting against the motion. The motion to lay on the table was carried by a vote of 40 to 30, and there it ended.

In the mean time the Survey Bill had been concocted, and Governor Bigger, thinking that half a loaf was better than no bread, voted for that measure. But it appears that Mr. Whitcomb and his Excellency were not then as now desirous to think and act together. It will be recalled that Mr. Whitcomb moved an amendment to the Survey Bill which was adopted, requiring the Engineers to verify their statements under oath. This did not suit the Governor. This he thought binding men up a little too close to tell the truth. He therefore, as will appear by page 518, moved to change this important provision; but the House refused to concur in his motion.

Now, as we before remarked, facts are stubborn things. Gov. Bigger, at that time, resided in the county of Rush—a county through whose limits not a solitary work was located. A county that was among the first to adopt Classification, and but for the influence of Whiggery might have done much to have saved the State; but the cry of Whig politicians was Whiggery first—Indiana and her interests last.

Contrast this state of things with the circumstances that surrounded Mr. Whitcomb, and see how stands the account. Mr. Whitcomb had to vote on a bill that had received the warm support and votes of the three representatives of his district. Gov. Bigger had no such motives to influence him. Representing a county that was not directly provided for, he was a System man, not from personal considerations to himself and constituents, but because he favored the Whig policy. Away, then, with the cry of "System man," against Mr. Whitcomb! Gov. Bigger must not only shoulder the responsibility of being a System man, and that too, without surveys and estimates—willing to leave every thing to chance or hazard; but HE HAS EVER SINCE ACTED WITH OUTRAGEOUS BLUNDERS IN CONDUCTING THE FINANCES HAS PLUNDERED AND RUINED THE STATE!

Mr. Whitcomb left the State soon after the Internal Improvement bill of 1836 was passed, and had no connection with the management of the System. Immediately before his appointment as commissioner of the General Land Office, he was spoken of in the Indiana Democrat as a Candidate for Governor to oppose Gov. Wallace, and fortunate for Indiana would it have been had he remained in the State and been elected. The manner in which he discharged his duties at Washington, clearly shows, that millions upon millions would have been saved to the State by his prudent forecast. The Stapps and Smiths, and Coes, long before they had sold our bonds for Soap Factories, Frog Ponds in Florida, Water lots and old Canal Boats, would have been compelled to give a rigid account of their acts and doings. No Samuel W. Parker, as he did in 1839, would have stood up with a solemn report to impose upon the people, stating that the securities obtained by Merrill, Stapp, and other Fund Commissioners for our bonds sold on credit, were "amply sufficient." His would have been the prudence of a Nathan B. Palmer, who, when he went on to New York in the summer of 1840, dissipated the value of these securities into thin air, by calling them, as he did, in his report to the Legislature, "the froth gleaned from the bursted bubble of speculation."

O, Whiggery! Whiggery! Whenever your acts come under the test of the Democratic crucible, how worthless are all your professions—how like the bursted bubble are all your schemes of bettering the condition of the State! How discreditable to the fame and character of Indiana are the acts of your statesmen! No wonder that the people, from one end of the State to the other, cry for A CHANGE! A CHANGE OF RULERS!—Our condition cannot be worse!

Thomas J. Henley.

We know of no nomination which will give greater satisfaction to the democracy of Indiana, than that of Thomas J. Henley. Mr. H. is well and favorably known throughout the State as a gentleman of talents, and firmness and consistency as a politician. He is a true democrat, and always has been. He has stood by the Democracy in its darkest hour, battling the foe manfully at all times and seasons. For eight years he has been a member of the Legislature, and was twice elected Speaker. In his representative district, he has never been beaten; and if the people of the Second District would be just and do credit to themselves, they will send him to Congress, and no mistake.

William J. Brown.

The nomination of Brown, whom the Junta hate with a deadly hatred, because he did not like themselves, steal enough from the State to make himself rich, is in all quarters hailed with gratification. The Lafayette Advertiser has the following:

"To know, clear the track—out of your holes, or not a hair of your heads will be left! WILLIAM J. BROWN, the real, old bona fide coon-skinner, has been nominated for Congress in the Marion District. The chance for his opponent will be worth a straw. The Whigs had better stay at home, and let the election go by default. There's no use blowing against a hurricane—rather there are any use in running against Bill Brown, we apprehend."

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.—JOSEPH W. CHAPMAN, Esq., has received a conventional nomination for the Senate for the District composed of Laporte, Porter and Lake. He deserves to be elected, and if the people are true to their own interests, he will be.

The "great northern," J. D. DeFrees is the coon candidate for the St. Joseph District. He is rather down in the mouth, and if the Bank at South Bend don't take the field in his favor, WHEELER will take his hide off in August. So mote it be.

JOHN R. JONES, Esq. editor of the People's Friend, at Covington, Fountain county, has received from the county convention a unanimous nomination for Representative, and will not doubt be elected. We are glad that Old Democratic Fountain appreciates our profession, and is willing to make one bright spot in the life of an editor. We wish Mr. Jones success, and we have no fear but he will attain it.

The Journal used up.

A violent attack was recently made by the tools of the Junta, through the Indiana Journal, upon the Lafayette Advertiser, in relation to a Tariff and Free Trade. The Advertiser of the 12th contains a reply which totally uses up the tools of the Junta, and fully presents the true position of the Democracy upon the subject of Free Trade. We will endeavor to find room for the Advertiser's article shortly, though we are now overwhelmed with matter which ought to be published.

The Cabinet.

The papers have for some time past been speculating upon the changes in the President's cabinet. We can now inform our readers that a change has been made. Mr. Webster has gone out, and Mr. Legare of South Carolina takes his place, pro tem. The President has bought a farm for \$20,000, and has gone to see it. He gets his \$2 a day and roast beef.

Virginia.

The returns as published in this paper, turn out to be O.K.—all correct. A little paper called the Vindicator, published somewhere in Putnam county, publishes false returns, and crows over them most lustily. The poor little thing will be woefully disappointed when it knows the truth.

A SPEAK DICT.—The Cork Examiner says—"At present the Scotch poor are not fed—they exist on the recollection of what they ate in former years." Such is the effect of a high "Protective" Tariff—such as the Whigs are desirous to inflict upon the people of this country. How do the working classes like the prospect? How will they like to exist on the recollection of what they ate in former years? Let them answer at the ballot boxes in August! Skin the varmints!

State Scrip—Treasury Notes, &c., &c.

Of all the contemptible falsehoods of the Indiana Journal, none is more glaring than its recent attempt, in several labored articles, to try to convince the people that the issue of Treasury notes in our State was caused by the Democratic party. Indeed it has the impudence to hold up this circulation as a Democratic currency! Having failed to arouse the people against the sound doctrines of the Democratic party, in relation to a circulating medium, which they contend should always be as good as specie, it not the very hard stuff itself—they now, at the command of the Junta, are trying to make it appear that the Indiana State Scrip is a loco loco currency! Their own course condemns them; but inasmuch as this circulation has been unfortunately thrown among us, it prompts the reflecting mind to enquire after the causes which led to its issue.

In 1839 HENRY CLAY was held up before the people of Indiana, as he is now, as a candidate for the Presidency; and such was the unpopularity of his name, that for the first time in the history of the State, since the present parties were formed, Indiana returned a Democratic House of Representatives. The Senate, however, was Whig by several majorities. In what condition did the Democratic House find the State? Was she prosperous and happy—or had not her ruin then begun to stare her Representatives in the face? It was then discovered that some FOUR MILLIONS of our bonds had been parted with on credit, and the purchasers of those bonds had failed to make payments according to agreement. This was but a small item in the deplorable state of affairs. The Bank had been induced by our Fund Commissioners to advance some six or seven hundred thousand dollars, under the expectation that the rotten concerns that had received our bonds would be able to pay. The Fund Commissioners must have induced the Bank to believe this, for no sane man conducting such an institution would have advanced so large an amount, knowing as they did, that the State had no other resources. But worse than all this, the contractors and laborers on the public works presented themselves in the halls of the Legislature by scores and hundreds, praying their Representatives to save them from ruin. The State owed them the enormous sum of a million and a half of dollars!

Now, in the midst of all this, what was to be done? Was a solitary Democrat responsible for this large home debt of more than two millions of dollars? Was there then a solitary Democrat in the State Board of Directors of the Bank, that made these advances? Had there ever been a Fund Commissioner who was a Democrat? Was the Governor, who is bound by his oath of office to see the laws faithfully executed, a Democrat? NO, will be the response to all these enquiries. And will any one here the hardihood to tell us that the scheme of some few whigs to borrow a million and half of dollars from the Bank to pay our contractors, indebted as the State already was, seven hundred thousand dollars to that institution, was at all possible? No sane man will believe it; and furthermore, information had been received from several of the Branches, who positively refused to advance another dollar.

What then were our resources? They were—Our eastern property and suspended debt. And when the Democratic party asked for an Agent to look into this matter, what was the reply of the whigs? STAPP, said they, is honest and capable; he is our man. Mr. Merrill, to help along, came in with his securities, consisting of the alligator swamps in Florida, for the million of bonds he had transferred to that sink of inquiry, the Morris Canal Bank, and said there was no danger. Stapp was then considered the *non plus ultra* of whig perfection; and when the Democrats, who doubted his honesty and capacity, wished to turn him out, the cry was raised, of "Stapp or no revenue! Stapp or no revenue!" Let the very wheels of government stop, said they, rather than lose this able financier, and "enlightened statesman." And that great gun of British whiggery, SAMUEL W. PARKER, who considers the British as the model government of the world, when a resolution had been offered by a Democrat, doubting the value of the securities taken by the President of the State Bank and other Fund Commissioners, and endeavoring, if possible, to hold them to an account—Parker, we say, as the chairman of the judiciary committee, to which the subject had been referred, came forward with report, which will be found on the Journals of that session, fully justifying the selling of bonds on credit, and the position that these honest, talented, sharp sighted, and faithful agents, had been keen enough to take sufficient security to prevent a single dollar of this suspended debt from being lost, and that the mover of the resolution of enquiry was a stupid ass, and if a lawyer, ought to be disbarred from the profession!

It is enough to excite the indignation of every honest Indian, when he reflects on the high handed measures that were taken at that session to retain power in the hands of the Whigs! They dared not let an honest and competent Democratic agent go on east to examine the acts of our Whig officers and rulers. They knew, full well, that an investigation would hunt the profligate State Administration from power. Hence the Whig Senate, in power, and continued for another year to hypocrisies and squander the bonds of the State, until he and other Fund Commissioners were fully exposed by a Democratic agent, N. B. PARKER, who had the face of Stapp and Merrill, in relation to our suspended debt.

Now, in view of all these facts; in view of the hundreds and thousands of laborers and others who have money coming from our public works, what was to be done? What would the Indiana Journal and the Junta have done? There can be but one answer if their acts mean any thing. They would have sent the laborer and contractor home without their pay—they would have repudiated the debt. Yes, fellow citizens of Indiana, this same Indianapolis Junta, who weep crocodile tears, who never think of repudiating our foreign debt, or buying up our bonds at less than their full amount, and who are mocking our sympathies with grief for foreign bondholders, for fear that some of the Jew Brokers, Lords, and Dukes of Great Britain will lose a few shillings by Indiana State Bonds, would, in 1840, have sent the hundreds, and perhaps thousands of our own honest and hard working citizens home without their pay, in order to charge a Democratic House of Representatives with injustice to our own people! Thank God, their wishes were disappointed. The feelings of the Democrat always linger around his country, and his own sweet cottage home.

The only practicable expedient left us was adopted from necessity, and our home debt was paid off in Treasury notes. To redeem that debt, caused by the misdoings of Whiggery, the country are now sweating and toiling. They are digging it out of the bowels of the earth; and as the laborer and mechanic wipe the sweat from their faces, and lay by a portion of their earnings to pay this debt in the shape of taxes, they reflect that they are paying a debt to our own people, who labored for it on our public works. They are not paying for the four millions of bonds squandered without consideration, it is true, but they are paying a debt that the proceeds of those bonds should have paid; and while those reflections cross their minds, they feel that at the next August election they will aid in hurling from power the party that brought these evils upon the State.

The Journal talks as if the Democrats were in favor of having our Treasury notes continue in a depreciated state. This is ridiculous and false. The Democrats are the last men in the world to favor any such policy. Why, we have heard of a Whig who, on purchasing an article, made the farmer from whom he was buying, take Treasury notes at par; but on selling the same man another article, shared the identical treasury notes he had just before paid out at their face! This is Whig policy, and is the policy approved by the Indiana Journal and the Junta. When a Whig merchant or banker buys an article of a farmer, or most farmers are Democrats at heart! Treasury notes, they say, are the very best currency in the world, and he pays them out at par; but when the same farmer wishes to make a purchase, he must be shared. The cry then is—"This is a loco loco currency, and one

third must be deducted!" What next will they not charge to the loco loco? If they could only get Stapp, Coe, Noble, Wallace, and a dozen or two more of their big guns changed into loco loco, their fortunes, as a party, would be made. Bigger might be elected Governor, and Bradley come off triumphant, notwithstanding he is in favor of a high tariff on tea and coffee, as he said at Martinsville, so as to put up coffee to 30 or 40 cents a pound, in order to promote the home production of milk, which he thinks good enough for us Hoosiers! The next high tariff he proposes will be on Democrats running for office! If he can accomplish that, he thinks Bigger and himself will be sure to be elected!

Before concluding, we invite the attention of our readers to the law authorizing the issue of treasury notes. That law says, that the treasury notes shall run on a credit of one and two years, "and shall be redeemed out of the proceeds of our eastern property and suspended debt." Now this clause of the law, at the present day, looks supremely ridiculous! But when this law passed, what were the surrounding circumstances? They were as follows, so far as Whig financiers were concerned: The money market was represented by CALER B. SMITH to be worth from three to four hundred thousand dollars, at the lowest, and this estimate was endorsed by the Whigs! The million of bonds sold by STAPP to the Morris Canal Bank, was represented by him to be perfectly secure, and this was endorsed by the Whigs (see Parker's report, &c.). The million of bonds sold by Mr. MERRILL, was reported by him to be safe! And Mr. Merrill was represented by the Whigs to be the most prudent, truth telling, and cautious man in the State, who never was mistaken in money matters in his life, even when he reported the vast benefits that accrued from a suspension of specie payments! The transactions with Sherwood, and other petty bankers,